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stance the transition between *Boletus* and *Polyporus* is made. Out of the 110 described, 18 species and 2 varieties are recorded as edible; but of these the three we have marked by Roman type are regarded with suspicion. The edible species are as follows:

Boletus elegans, Schum.; *B. Clintonianus*, Pk.; *B. luteus*, L.; B. granulatus, L.; *B. Collinitus*, Fr.; *B. badius*, Fr.; *B. bovinus*, L.; *B. rubinellus*, Pk.; *B. miniato-olivaceus*, Frost.; *B. miniato-olivaceus*, var. *sensibilis*, Pk.; B. chrysenteron, Fr.; *B. subtomentosus*, L.; *B. edulis*, Bull.; *B. æstivalis*, *B. impolitus*, Fr.; B. versipellis, Fr. *B. scaber*, Fr.; *B. castaneus*, Bull.; *Strobilomyces strobilaceus*, Berk.

Students will not find many *Boleti*, any more than any other kinds of fleshy fungi, during a dry season or during the dry part of any season. They are a moist, fleshy group of plants, and only thrive well where there is plenty of atmospheric humidity. Professor Peck's experience has been that a few common species of *Boleti* may be found from June to October, but that most of them occur only in July and August, the warmest part of the season, and that they are most abundant of all in very warm showery weather.

It was a happy thought which induced the author to prepare this useful monograph; and let us hope that its publication will serve as a stimulus to Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast botanists in the study of the *Boleti* of this vast and too-much neglected region.—F. W. ANDERSON and F. D. KELSEY.

THAXTER, ROLAND. *A New American Phytophthora.* Botanical Gazette, Vol. XIV, No. 11, p. 273.

Dr. Thaxter's note in the last *Gazette* will be of interest to all who know the peculiarities of this somewhat isolated genus. This new species of *Phytophthora* was found in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., growing upon and destroying large quantities of lima beans. The pods, both young and old, seem to be best suited to the growth of the fungus, upon which it appears as a "clear white felted coating," partly or entirely covering both sides of the pods. Like its near relative, it seems to be a rapid disorganizer, soon opening the way for numerous saprophytic forms. It differs from *P. infestans*, DBy., in its larger and proportionately broader conidia, and the distinct appearance and mode of branching of the conidiophores. In its large size it seems to resemble the *P. cactorum* of Europe, but Dr. Thaxter, although not able to examine specimens of the latter, has decided that it differs specifically from the European species. He has accordingly named it *Phytophthora phaseoli*, n. s., and adds a concise description, which it may be well to repeat:

> Mycelial hyphæ branched, rarely penetrating the cells of the host by irregular haustoria. Conidiophores slightly swollen at their point of exit through the stomata, arising singly or one to several in a cluster; simple or once dichotomously branched and once to several times successively inflated below their apices. Conidia oval or

elliptical, with truncate base and papillate apex; 35-50 by 20-24 μ. Germination by zoospores, usually fifteen in number, or rarely by a simple hypha of germination. Oospores unknown. On pods and stems of the lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), New Haven, Conn., September and October.—DAVID G. FAIRCHILD.

THÜMEN, FELIX VON. *Die Pilze des Aprikosenbaumes* (*Armeniaca vulgaris*, Lam.). *Eine Monographie.* Klosterneuburg bei Wien. Verlag der k. k. Versuchs-Station. October, 1888. Small quarto. Paper. pp. 19.

The importance of the apricot industry in some parts of the United States, particularly in California, where there are very extensive orchards, makes this paper of considerable interest to fruit growers.

According to Professor von Thümen the apricot possesses no great longevity, but yields good fruit abundantly and can be grown satisfactorily even upon an inferior sandy soil. Early bearing partly compensates for its brief existence, and but for the number of diseases to which it is subject it would be much more generally cultivated. The author describes twenty-seven fungi which have been found on this tree either as parasites or saprophytes as follows, the former in Italics the latter in Roman type.

ON THE FRUIT.—*Phyllosticta vindobonensis*, Thüm.; *Phoma Armeniacæ*, Thüm.; *Monilia fructigena*, Pers.; *Monilia laxa*, Sacc. & Vogl.; *Glœosporium lœticolor*, Berk.; *Epochnium virescens*, Mart.; Sporotrichum lyococcon, Ehrenbg.; Melanomma Minervæ, H. Fab.

ON THE LEAVES.—*Puccinia prunorum* Lk.; *Podosphæra tridactyla*, DBy.; *Capnodium armeniacæ*, Thüm.; *Phyllosticta circumcissa*, Cooke.; *Clasterosporium amygdalearum*, Sacc.; Cladosporium herbarum, Lk.

ON THE BRANCHES AND TWIGS.—Valsa ambiens, Fr.; Valsa cincta, Fr.; Valsa leucostoma, Fr.; Eutypella prunastri, Sacc.; Cenangium prunastri, Fr.; Diplodia prúni, Fuck.; Diplodia amygdali, Cooke & Hark.; Cytispora leucostoma, Sacc. (gonidia of Valsa.); Cytispora cincta, Sacc. (gonidia of Valsa.); Cytispora rubescens, Fr.; *Coryneum Beijerinckii*, Ouds.; Melanconium fusiforme, Sacc.; Hymenula armeniacæ, Schulz & Sacc.

Some of the so-called saprophytic forms may be parasitic. Most of the species occur on other plants. Those peculiar to the apricot are *Phyllosticta vindobonensis*, *P. circumcissa*, *Phoma armeniacæ*, *Epochnium virescens*, *Capnodium armeniacæ*, *Melanconium fusiforme*, and *Hymenula armeniacæ*. It will also be observed that many of these fungi, especially the parasites, are imperfect forms, whose life history remains to be worked out.

The brief Latin description which introduces each species is followed by paragraphs on the characteristics of the disease, its distribution, and other matters of interest, including treatment for the parasites in the few cases where any has been discovered. From these notes it appears that the European *Podosphæra tridactyla* also affects damsons, prunes, and plums, especially the first, but has not been found upon the cherry, although in this country it is common upon the latter. *Monilia laxa* is generally confounded with *M. fructigena*. It